

DIXMUDE RETAKEN AT POINT OF BAYONET, LONDON HEARS

Along the Czestochowa-Cracow front both sides declare they have won successes. The Russian column advancing in Cracow has reached a point 12 miles from the city, already invested on the west, and civilians are in flight. Russia's second invasion of Hungary has carried the Czar's forces 50 miles beyond the Carpathians, according to Petrograd advices. Vienna admits the presence of a "detachment" of Hungary. These reports contrast with an official statement issued yesterday at Budapest announcing that a Russian army had been trapped in the Carpathians with losses of 25,000. Snow and severe weather in Trans-

cassia have halted the conflict between the Turks and Russians, says a Constantinople official report. It is admitted the Russians are "able to hold their frontier." This is taken to corroborate Russian reports of successes in the Armenian campaign. Russian reports say the Turks are fleeing in rout toward Ezerum and that the roads are strewn with bodies of the frozen soldiers. A report says the Turks have defeated the Anglo-Egyptian forces along the Suez Canal and that big guns are being brought up to wreck the canal. However, on Wednesday an official notice from Turkey to Italy assured the latter the canal would not be molested.

GERMANS IN ROUT FALL BACK BEFORE DRIVE OF RUSSIANS

Reinforcements Rushed to Envelope Czar's Left Arrive Only in Time to Cover Retreat From Lodz. The defeat of the Germans in Poland is rapidly assuming the proportions of a rout, it is claimed here today. Unless the army of General von Hindenburg is able to reform its lines and this is considered unlikely here—the defeat of the Germans will be the most disastrous they have known in a peace and eastern front since the opening of the war, according to officials. The capture of an entire corps is asserted in the vicinity of Lodz. Fifty trains are said to have been sent out from Warsaw to move German prisoners and wounded to the interior of Russia. In the general retreat, the rear of the German line is reckoned at the size of an army corps. Considerable connection with the recent official news of the capture of an entire battery of heavy guns and the Russian cavalry attacks on the German infantry and artillery, which are possible only in the event of a virtual abandonment of the right flank of the German troops. Officials here state that in the new German retreat from Poland the invaders lost one-third of their troops. Communication between the Austrian and German armies is declared to have been definitely broken off and the Russians are marching on Poznan, Posen and Thorn with great rapidity. It is said that the Austro-German defeat is assuming colossal proportions and will undoubtedly result in a general peace. Large bodies of German reinforcements, which were marching from Wlitol, and which were intended to envelop the Russian left in the region around Erzerum, Western Poland, arrived only in time to support the retreat of the whole German right, which is now trying to make a stand on the right bank of the Vistula. The Russian cavalry made a series of charges into the masses of retreating German infantry, doing terrible execution among the fugitives. The German left, which rests on the Vistula, appears to be still holding its position, but the defeat of the right wing must compel retreat of the left wing also. At some points, it is said, the backward movement of the Germans resembles a rout, artillery and machine guns are being left behind, and commissary stores being left on the field. One detachment of Germans, in the recent fighting before Lodz, which the reports arriving at the front speak of as the Russians, is said to have been on the point of executing a coup disguised as Russians. It is alleged that the Russian forces, which are now in the rear of the German line, are evidently a tightening circle through field glasses still differences in the uniform and equipment of the Germans. The following official communication from the Russian General Staff was given out here tonight: "The fighting near Lodz still continues, and the Russian forces, which on November 20 broke into the region of Strykow, Brzezyn, Koluszki, Rzgow and Tuszyn (all places in the vicinity of Lodz), are pressing on and driving our troops, and are now attempting by a supreme effort to cut through toward the north. "To the south of Koluszki station some scattered units are roaming about. We captured prisoners, some heavy ordnance and field guns. "The outcome of the battle of November 21 was to our advantage."

GERMANS RAID PORTUGUESE TERRITORY, LISBON REPORT

Press Claimers for War Because of Kaiser's Aggression. LISBON, Nov. 26.—Reports of another invasion of Angola (Portuguese West Africa) by a large force of German cavalry are published by the newspapers here. The hope is now expressed by all that Allies of Portugal will now recognize the treachery of the Germans. They declare that not only is Portugal bound by the treaty of 1703 to aid Great Britain in the present war, but that Portugal has suffered repeated acts of aggression by the Germans, which have been directed against the Portuguese colony in West Africa. The decree for partial mobilization, which has been issued by Minister of War Pereira Bastos, will bring the army to 100,000, of which 30,000 would consist of the standing force and 70,000 of the first line of reserves, all trained men. The entire force would be available for immediate service.

DASH UPON CRACOW BRINGS CZAR'S MEN 12 MILES FROM CITY

Civil Population Demands Surrender of Stronghold, Already Invested—Austrians Lose on San. PETROGRAD, Nov. 26. The column advancing through Galicia against Cracow has pushed its advance guards to a point within 12 miles of the city. The civil population has demanded that the city be surrendered. The army advancing through southern Poland already invests some of the outlying parts of Cracow. In the vicinity of Czestochowa the Crown Prince's army, which has suffered in severe fighting and has been unable to achieve its object of diverting Grand Duke Nicholas' army from its pursuit of the retreating Germans in the Warthe-Vistula battle field. The official report states: "In the fighting near Czestochowa and Cracow our troops manifestly have the upper hand. "The Russian army advancing westward from the River San is now within 12 miles of Cracow. The civil population, fearing the destruction of the city, demanded its surrender. The Military Governor ordered the wholesale expulsion of civilians. "Over 600 prisoners were captured by the Russians yesterday on the Polish battlefield alone. Of these 600 were Austrians. "In Galicia the Russians are successfully pushing the Austrians back." The Army Messenger publishes the following summary: "The weakness of General von Hindenburg's position was that he was isolated from the Crown Prince's army, which was fighting south of Czestochowa with the object of keeping the main Russian force engaged while General von Hindenburg operated in the north. But the Russian resources were equal to both armies, and when the German general found himself hard pressed he ordered into the gap at Wlitol the Austrian troops, which were intended to turn the Russian left. "Viewed in this way it would not be a German defeat if von Hindenburg were forced back again to the frontier, provided he could use his own strategic railway system for another concentration and another adventurous march toward the Vistula. Repetition of this process is likely to have a pronounced effect on the Slavs, impressing on them the great difficulty of penetrating any appreciable distance into German territory. Von Hindenburg is trying to produce this state of mind among his adversaries. Twice has he driven them away from the German boundary and a third similar effort may have an appreciable effect in causing the Slavs to believe that they cannot subdue the Germans. "This belief will play into the hands of the Turkish party at Petrograd, which is working to persuade the Czar to make the conquest of Asia Minor and Constantinople the prime Russian objective of the war. The Germans undoubtedly are counting on such a development coming to their relief if the war lasts long enough. Should von Hindenburg be compelled to retire to the frontier, and if he can again drive his army forward, the support of the Turkish army will be a thing worth while in German territory.

WAR MOVES SHOW GERMANS MARKING TIME IN POLAND

Von Hindenburg Not Aiming at Seizure of Warsaw, But Is Watchdog of Eastern Frontier, Says Expert. Obstacles to Invasion of Egypt. By J. W. T. MASON. NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—General von Hindenburg undoubtedly is experiencing much difficulty in rearranging his battle line. His road to Warsaw is blocked along the northern and southern railway lines and his flanks are threatened by superior numbers. Nevertheless, the Petrograd belief that the Germans are again retreating to their own frontier is without any substantiating evidence. There are indications that reinforcements are being hurried to von Hindenburg, and until these arrive it is probable the Germans will not renew their drive. At present they are on the defensive, waiting their turn to strike. The conditions confronting von Hindenburg are so unfavorable for success, theoretically, that it seems as if it were a useless waste of human life to undertake the capture of Warsaw. The basic objective of the Germans, however, is not to occupy Warsaw, because the Russians too greatly outnumber them. Indeed the Germans probably would not quarter a large force in Warsaw even if they captured it, for fear it would become a second Sedan. Nevertheless, Warsaw serves as a sort of target, providing something definite at which the Germans can aim. The Germans believe that despite the enormous numbers of Slavs available for military service, exhaustion will more quickly overtake the Russian Army than any other in Europe. It is considered certain in Germany that the Russian output of arms and ammunition is running far behind the demand and that the spirit of officers and men can be worn down by continual harrying of drives through Poland. Viewed in this way it would not be a German defeat if von Hindenburg were forced back again to the frontier, provided he could use his own strategic railway system for another concentration and another adventurous march toward the Vistula. Repetition of this process is likely to have a pronounced effect on the Slavs, impressing on them the great difficulty of penetrating any appreciable distance into German territory. Von Hindenburg is trying to produce this state of mind among his adversaries. Twice has he driven them away from the German boundary and a third similar effort may have an appreciable effect in causing the Slavs to believe that they cannot subdue the Germans. "This belief will play into the hands of the Turkish party at Petrograd, which is working to persuade the Czar to make the conquest of Asia Minor and Constantinople the prime Russian objective of the war. The Germans undoubtedly are counting on such a development coming to their relief if the war lasts long enough. Should von Hindenburg be compelled to retire to the frontier, and if he can again drive his army forward, the support of the Turkish army will be a thing worth while in German territory.

FRENCH MARINES RECAPTURE TRENCHES BY NIGHT ATTACK

LONDON, Nov. 26. The town of Dixmude had been recaptured by the Allies, according to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Dunkirk, which declares the information was taken from a trustworthy source. The French marines go the honor of driving the Germans from this position, which has been the centre of violent attacks for weeks, it is stated. Three times the Germans were driven from their trenches before the marines finally were able to hold them. Desperate fighting ensued the encounter, as the Germans returned twice and retook the trenches. The assault of the marines was made Tuesday night. On Wednesday morning they occupied the town and set up machine guns to hold their position. The losses of the marines are placed at 200 in dead and wounded. The Germans were so chilled by the cold weather that they could hardly make a move to defend themselves during the first attack. Some of them were found sleeping in their earthworks. There were wounds upon their bodies, but they were suffering so intensely from exposure that they could not rise to their feet. The frozen condition of the ground is making it extremely difficult to dig fresh trenches. In some places the French and British build from the ground to expedite the digging, else would lie with the earth with dynamite. FRENCH DRIVE ON MOSELLE. Interest has again shifted to the eastern end of the long battle line, where the French Army, which has been pushing

toward Metz, up the valley of the Moselle, is again in action. For several weeks nothing had been heard of the operations had been observed by the Germans. The official news that the French artillery is shelling Arnville, between 10 and 15 miles from Metz, shows that the German defenders in that region have lost ground. Despite the severe weather at the eastern end of the battle front, the French are still exerting vigorous pressure against the German defenders. If Arnville falls the French will likely be able to push forward to a point where they can begin the bombardment of the outer ring of forts at Metz. On the other hand, the Germans may try to begin an offensive in that region, but they cannot do this without reinforcements. The troops west and south of Metz have already been weakened by the transportation of soldiers into the northern sphere, and it is difficult to see how the army of Metz can be reinforced at present. GERMANS MASS AT YPRES. The German troops facing the English at Ypres have been strengthened by the arrival of heavy detachments of reinforcements and developments may be expected from that region immediately. From Furnes comes a report that the Germans lost heavily in the bombardment of Zebrugge by the British warships. Many were killed by falling buildings. General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, is directing the movements of all the Allied forces from his headquarters in a schoolhouse 70 miles behind the firing line. General Joffre works 12 hours a day and is in robust health and excellent spirits. His convictions are summed up in the following words: "We will win."

FLIGHT OF TURKS MARKED BY DEAD FROZEN ON ROAD

Ottoman Forces Admit Russians Are Able to Hold Ground—Russians Announce Precipitate Rout Toward Erzerum. CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 26. Bad weather is interfering with the campaign in the Turco-Russian theatre of operations, it was officially announced today. There has been a heavy fall of snow over Transcaucasia and northern Armenia and the weather is very cold. At the same time the statement admits that the Russians are maintaining their frontier positions. The announcement follows: "Bad weather has temporarily suspended hostilities in the eastern arena. The Russians are able to maintain their frontier positions, but our troops have pressed forward in the Tschorok district, achieving a success." PETROGRAD, Nov. 26.—That the Turkish forces still are retreating before the Russian advance in the region around Erzerum is recorded in the following statement from the General Staff of the Russian army in Caucasus, made public here tonight: "In the direction of Erzerum our troops continue to chase before them the bulk of the Turkish forces who have defeated. "We are carrying many prisoners and much ammunition and stores. "The roads along which the Turks are retreating are strewn with the frozen bodies of their dead. "Prisoners taken are unanimous in declaring that the defeated army is making haste, with a view to seeking shelter behind the forts at Erzerum and Deve Boyun. "The situation elsewhere remains unchanged. BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The British Indian troops along the Suez Canal have been "taken," according to a report from Milan, and the Turks are advancing on heavy batteries to destroy the constructive works of the canal and bottle up the British warships now in the waterway.

STRONG BRITISH FORCE DEFENDING SUEZ CANAL

Turks Reported Concentrating Near Batum—Battle Impending. COPENHAGEN, Nov. 26. A private dispatch from Berlin admits that, contrary to former semi-official statements, the defending force of the British in the region of the Suez Canal is considerable. A report given out yesterday in Berlin reported a victory for the Turks in the region between El Arish and El Kantara, in which the Moslems were said to have administered a defeat to the British. Turkish troops were said to be advancing with heavy batteries to destroy the defensive works of the canal. Another dispatch states that Turkey is now concentrating immense forces in the east of the Taurus and Erzerum, three hundred thousand soldiers of the Porte's army have withdrawn from along the Persian frontier and are being assembled at the region before Batum, where a battle with the Russians is expected. The announcement follows: "The rounding up of the Russians continues. Twenty-nine thousand prisoners have been taken up to date in the present operations, as well as 40 machine guns and large quantities of ammunition and provisions. "The announcement follows: "The rounding up of the Russians continues. Twenty-nine thousand prisoners have been taken up to date in the present operations, as well as 40 machine guns and large quantities of ammunition and provisions. "The announcement follows: "The rounding up of the Russians continues. Twenty-nine thousand prisoners have been taken up to date in the present operations, as well as 40 machine guns and large quantities of ammunition and provisions."

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Director Asks Bids for Rubbish Previously Discarded as Worthless. Director Cooke, of the Department of Public Works, will continue in 1915 his plan for selling the waste and rubbish, collected and hauled to the dumps by street cleaning companies and ash-collecting contractors. The Director asserts experience of other cities in the sale of such waste proves Philadelphia should obtain at least \$50,000 for the refuse that before this year was discarded as worthless. Specifications have been prepared in the Bureau of Highways for the sale of the waste by the city, and contractors desiring to submit bids for the purchase of the rubbish in 1915 may do so on December 1. Under these specifications the bidder given the privilege of buying the waste will be required to pay the amount of his bid in equal monthly installments and must at the time of execution of the contract deposit with the City Solicitor security in the sum of \$500 and a bond of \$1000. Last February the Waste Product Company offered \$200 for the rubbish in 1914. The payments were to be graduated in installments. The concern defaulted, however, after paying the city \$2000 for April and May. The contract was annulled August 11 and the \$2000 security was paid by the National Surety Company. Later the city awarded the waste-buying privilege to John Fragilis, who offered four months of 1914 for a total payment of \$1000. CAMPAIGN TO DIMINISH PERILS OF THE STREETS. Safety Commission Formulating Plans to Lessen Accidents. The "Philadelphia Street Safety Commission" is formulating a campaign to diminish the number of accidents on the streets of the city. Last year 12,821 persons were injured on Philadelphia highways, and of that number 69 died from their injuries. These are the records of hospitals and do not represent the total number of accidents and casualties due to motors, trucks and trolley cars in Philadelphia last year. A meeting of the new Safety Commission held in the office of Director Porter, of the Department of Public Safety, was attended by representatives of the various organizations whose traffic vehicles occupy the streets, and an "educational safety plan" was proposed that will bring the subject of precautions in the operation of automobiles, to learners and also to the children who, from necessity, use the streets for playgrounds. Officers of the commission are Director Porter, Superintendent of Police Robinson, ex-Fire Marshal J. S. Maloney and Raymond Stotter. Among those who are interested in the movement, for which funds are to be raised, are Ralph Beator, of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company; E. Hooper Davis, of the Philadelphia Automobile Club; Oscar M. Thompson, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company; J. S. Douglas, of the United Gas Improvement Company; John Bailey, of the Bell Telephone Company; Jacob L. Lippman, of the Pennsylvania Labor Bureau; and Theodore Gabelwitz, of the Team Owners' Association.

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CHRISTMAS SHIP MAY BE STOCKED FOR WAR RELIEF

Mr. Wanamaker Will Consider Chartering Third Vessel for Belgians if City So Desires. With the Ore steaming down the Delaware and the Thelma nearing Rotterdam, bearing in their holds a cargo of 225 tons of food for the starving and destitute women and children of Belgium, the owners which actually carries in, will Philadelphia send a third ship of mercy, a Christmas ship, to supplement its generosity. John Wanamaker, who chartered the two vessels was asked this morning over the telephone, if he contemplated starting the movement for the sending off of another by chartering a third boat. He replied: "It is a little too early to talk about the matter. However, my actions will be governed entirely by the attitude of the people of Philadelphia. Should they want to stock out a third ship, I will take the matter into consideration." The cost of fitting the Thelma and the Ore amounted to \$127,000, a magnificent sum for a city of this size. Whether or not the citizens feel they can "come across" once more remains to be seen. 7343 BRITISH NAVAL MEN LOST SINCE WAR BEGAN. Of This Number 1975 Were Interned and 865 "Missing." LONDON, Nov. 26. "Up to the war the Royal Navy had lost 427 officers and men killed and wounded, while 56,000 were missing and 100,000 prisoners or had been interned. The navy has thus been deprived of the services of 214,000 men. The casualty list is as follows: "From France, contained in a statement issued by the Admiralty, include, in addition to the 427 officers and men killed and wounded, 56,000 missing and 100,000 prisoners or had been interned. "The following are the numbers of men captured or interned since the outbreak of the war: "1,000,000 missing and 100,000 prisoners or had been interned. "The following are the numbers of men captured or interned since the outbreak of the war: "1,000,000 missing and 100,000 prisoners or had been interned."

RUSSIANS DODGE AMBUSH BY AID OF BOVINE ALLIES

Vanguard of Cattle Springs Przemysl Mines. ROMÉ, Nov. 24. According to the Petrograd correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia, the Russians have occupied all the outer forts at Przemysl. The Austrians had abandoned the forts to draw the Russians into ambush, and the ground around the forts was previously mined. The Russian commander, suspecting a trap, sent forward an army of cattle. The ground was blown up by the mines and the cattle slain, but the Russian troops reached the forts in the end. SHOOTING OF GERMAN CAPTIVE CAUSES STRIFE. U. S. Embassy Probes Reported Isle of Man Affair. LONDON, Nov. 25.—The recent shooting of a German prisoner on the Isle of Man is creating an unfortunate impression on Germany, according to advices received here. There is a fear that the Germans may take some reprisals. Chandler Hale, attaché of the American Embassy, in charge of the Austrian affairs, is at the Isle of Man concentrating camp investigating the shooting. His report will be called to the German Government by the Embassy. Yesterday Mr. Hale visited the military camp, where there are 1000 prisoners. The American Embassy today forwarded to Berlin a favorable report on the treatment accorded prisoners. The American Government is making every effort to prevent friction over prisoners. VON DER GOLTZ WOUNDED. German General Shot While Visiting Troops in Trenches. AMSTERDAM, Nov. 25. A dispatch from Berlin announces that General von der Goltz was recently wounded in the chest while visiting a battery of his German troops in the trenches. He was carrying an open field bag when he was struck in the chest.

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"Common Sense About the War" by George Bernard Shaw. England's most widely known novelist-playwright gives his views on Britain's actual justification for going to war. Regarded on both sides of the Atlantic as the most powerful one-man idea of British right and wrong yet published. Here are examples of how differently Shaw is regarded: Arnold Bennett, English Novelist; Silas K. Hocking, English Novelist; Robert Blatchford, English Author and Editor; Christabel Pankhurst, Famous English Suffragette. Don't miss this remarkable exposition of the so-styled "British position." Read for yourself what the brilliant satirist says about England. The concluding article appears in SUNDAY'S PUBLIC LEADER.